

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

V.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. CV 9213
Subproceeding No. 05-4

ORDER ON MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION

This matter is before the Court on the motion of the Tulalip Tribes (“Tulalip”) for reconsideration of the Court’s October 27, 2005 Order granting the motion to dismiss filed by the Suquamish Tribe (“Suquamish”). The Court directed the Suquamish to respond to the motion, pursuant to Local Rule CR 7(h)(3), and the matter has been fully considered. For the reasons set forth below, the motion for reconsideration is DENIED.

Motions for reconsideration are disfavored and will be denied in the absence of “a showing of manifest error in the prior ruling or a showing of new facts or legal authority which could not have been brought to its attention earlier. . . .” Local Rule CR 7(h)(1). The Tulalip argue that the Court committed error by (1) considering matters outside the pleadings, thereby converting the motion to dismiss into a motion for summary judgment without notice to Tulalip; (2) failing to accept Tulalip’s factual allegations as true; and (3) improperly applying the doctrines of laches and res judicata. None of

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1 these contentions provides a basis for reconsideration.

2 In ruling on the motion to dismiss, the Court considered, in addition to the actual pleadings, the
 3 motion, response and reply, and the relevant case documents. Dkt. # 17, p. 1. The Court did not consider
 4 the Declaration of Robert Purser or the facts alleged therein, except for the limited purpose of
 5 establishing prejudice from the delay in asserting this claim. To whatever extent this was error, it does
 6 not warrant reconsideration of the entire ruling, because the delay of itself creates a rebuttable
 7 presumption of prejudice. *Boone v. Mechanical Specialties Company*, 609 F. 2d 956, 958 (9th Cir.
 8 1979); citing *International T & T Corp. v. General T. & E. Corp.*, 518 F. 2d 913, 926 (9th Cir. 1975).
 9 Other than the bare assertion that there has been no delay, the Tulalip have offered no rebuttal to this
 10 presumption.

11 As to other documents outside the pleadings, the Court did consider prior rulings in this case, as
 12 well as the 1983 settlement agreement between these parties, and found these case documents highly
 13 relevant to the motion to dismiss. The Court may take notice of matters of public record without
 14 converting the motion to dismiss into a motion for summary judgment. *Lee v. City of Los Angeles*, 250
 15 F. 3d 668, 689 (9th Cir. 2001); citing *MGIC Indemnity Corporation v. Weisman*, 803 F. 2d 500, 504 (9th
 16 Cir. 1986). The settlement agreement and prior Orders are not only a matter of public record, they are
 17 part of the record in this very case.¹ The Court may take judicial notice of its own records, whether
 18 requested by a party or not. Fed.R.Evid. 201(c); *Chandler v. United States*, 378 F. 2d 906, 909 (9th
 19 Cir. 1967); citing *Ira S. Bushey & Sons, Inc., v. W.E. Hedger Trans. Corporation*, 167 F. 2d 9, 12 (2d
 20 Cir. 1948).

21 The Tulalip argue that the Court failed to follow the Rule 12 requirement of accepting all
 22 allegations in the Request for Determination as true. Specifically, the Tulalip point to their assertion that
 23 the Suquamish only began to fish in the marine waters at issue here in 2003. Had the Court accepted
 24 that allegation as true, the Tulalip argue, it could not have found this Request barred by the doctrine of

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 26 ¹Although this case has been divided into “subproceedings” for the purpose of management of
 27 individual disputes among the parties, the subproceedings are all part of the original case, C70-9213,
 28 brought under the Court’s continuing jurisdiction in this matter.

1 laches. However, the Court's ruling was not based on either side's allegations regarding Suquamish
 2 fishing or attempts at fishing in the disputed area. Instead, the Court looked to prior rulings on the
 3 matter, namely the determinations of the two Tribes' respective Usual and Accustomed Areas ("U &
 4 A's"), the 1983 settlement agreement, and a 1985 subproceeding regarding a Suquamish Request for
 5 Determination that they were a successor in interest to the treaty-time Duwamish Tribe.

6 The Tulalip asserted in their Request for Determination that in 1985, "the Suquamish filed an
 7 action to expand their usual and accustomed fishing places to the eastern side of Puget Sound." Request,
 8 ¶ 12. They then quote the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals finding that, in treaty times, the Suquamish
 9 "did not fish **in those areas**, which were the usual and accustomed fishing places of the Duwamish."
 10 *United States v. Suquamish Tribe*, 901 F. 2d 772, 774 (9th Cir. 1990). *Id.* It is this aspect of the
 11 Request for Determination—the assertion that the Suquamish U & A does not encompass "eastern Puget
 12 Sound"—that the Court found is barred by the doctrine of laches, because the claim arose, at the latest, in
 13 1990. Order, p. 6.

14 The Tulalip also argue that the doctrine of laches is generally inapplicable in these proceedings.
 15 The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has indeed held that the doctrine of laches does not apply to "defeat
 16 Indian treaty rights." *U.S. v. Washington*, 157 F. 3d 630, 649 (9th Cir. 1998). That rule does not apply
 17 here; Tulalip has asserted no treaty right which has been defeated by the application of laches. Instead,
 18 Tulalip has advanced a claim that the Suquamish have been fishing or attempting to fish outside the
 19 boundaries of their U & A, described by Judge Boldt as "the marine waters of Puget Sound". The claim
 20 arises from a dispute over the Court's prior language, not from a treaty right.

21 The Tulalip point to prior language in this case stating that "equitable defenses are not available in
 22 the determination of usual and accustomed fishing places." Order of February 15, 1990 (Dkt. # 11596).
 23 However, this Request for Determination does not, and cannot, involve a determination of the Suquamish
 24 U & A; that has already been determined. Judge Coyle's language regarding equitable defenses is
 25 therefore inapplicable to this subproceeding.

26 Next, the Tulalip assert that res judicata should not apply to preclude this Request. They contend
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1 that a request for clarification of a U & A is substantively different from a request for determination of a
 2 U & A, and is not barred by the Court's earlier rulings on the Suquamish and Tulalip U & A's. The
 3 Court finds no basis for reconsideration in that argument. The Tulalip asserted in their Request for
 4 Determination that the Court has jurisdiction under Paragraphs 25(a)(4), (a)(6), and (a)(7) to "clarify
 5 ambiguities and interpret, define and identify the geographic scope" of each Tribe's U & A. However,
 6 the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has rejected those bases for the Court's jurisdiction in this type of
 7 dispute, ruling instead that a request to clarify Judge Boldt's language must proceed under Paragraph
 8 25(a)(1), which vests continuing jurisdiction to determine "whether or not the actions . . . by any party . .
 9 . are in conformity with [Decision I] of this injunction." *Muckleshoot Tribe v. Lummi Indian Tribe*, 141
 10 F. 3d 1355, 1360 (9th Cir. 1998).² A request under Paragraph 25(a)(6) is barred by res judicata because
 11 the Suquamish U & A has been specifically determined.

12 Res judicata applies to "any claims that were raised or could have been raised in the prior action".
 13 *Owens v. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc.*, 244 F. 3d 708, 713 (9th Cir. 2001). Having themselves
 14 originally asserted a claim to "all marine waters of Puget Sound and of the Strait of Juan de Fuca" as their
 15 own U & A,³ the Tulalip Tribes should reasonably have expected the Suquamish to have the same broad
 16 view of the term "marine waters of Puget Sound," so as to encompass saltwater areas to the east of
 17 Whidbey Island. Despite their broad claim, the Tulalip Tribes' U & A was subsequently narrowed by the
 18 Court, following a series of settlement agreements with various Tribes. *United States v. Washington*,
 19 626 F. Supp. 1405, 1527-1532 (W.D.Wash. 1985). These settlement agreements were negotiated among
 20 various Tribes, including the two here, to resolve their objections regarding the Tulalip Tribes' U & A.
 21 *Id.* at 1471-1482. Any claim by the Tulalip Tribes that the Suquamish U & A in the marine waters of

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 23 ²The Suquamish asserted this defect in pleading jurisdiction in their motion to dismiss. In the
 24 previous Order, the Court noted that this subproceeding is subject to dismissal because it differs in
 25 significant ways from subproceeding 05-03, in which Paragraph 25(a)(1) was asserted as a basis for
 26 jurisdiction. However, the Court did not actually address the jurisdictional argument, because it could
 27 easily be cured by amendment. Instead, the Court found sufficient basis for dismissal on the grounds of
 28 res judicata and laches.

³*U.S. v. Washington*, 459 F. Supp. 1020, 1058 (W.D.Wash. 1978).

1 Puget Sound did not include areas to the east of Whidbey Island, overlapping their own U & A, could
2 and should have been put to rest, as between these two parties, in the 1983 settlement. Should the
3 Suquamish now be violating the terms of that agreement, the settlement itself provides for resolution of
4 disputes arising under or relating to its terms within the Court's continuing jurisdiction in this case. *Id.*
5 at 1478. However, the Tulalip have neither pled nor asked for enforcement of the settlement agreement,
6 and their attempt to bring claims regarding the Suquamish U & A apart from that settlement threatens the
7 integrity of that carefully crafted agreement. The Court declines to view this Request to "clarify" the
8 Suquamish U & A as a completely separate matter.

9 As the Tulalip have not demonstrated manifest error in the Order of dismissal, the motion for
10 reconsideration is DENIED.

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12 DATED this 26th day of January 2006.

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15 RICARDO S. MARTINEZ
16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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